

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF  
GOVERNOR R. M. STEWART,  
TO THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE  
STATE OF MISSOURI.

ADJOURNED SESSION, OCT. 19, 1857.

Fellow-Citizens,  
and Gentlemen of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives:

I have been called by the people, in accordance with the form of the constitution, to preside over the executive department of the State. I enter upon the discharge of the duties thus imposed upon me with great distrust of my own ability and experience, but with a firm determination, under a sense of my responsibilities, to do everything in my power to promote the prosperity of the commonwealth and the happiness and welfare of the people.

Respect for my own character, and a sentiment of deference to public opinion, alike, impel me to declare frankly and explicitly the principles by which I shall be governed.

Our relations as a State are three-fold, federal and local; and these respectively secure to us distinct rights, and impose upon us distinct duties. As a member of the confederacy, we, in our organized sovereign capacity, are a party to the constitution, co-equal with our sister States in power, equally entitled to all the benefits derivable from national legislation, and to the protection of the federal government. On the other hand we are under equal obligation to sustain the federal government in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it, and to uphold and maintain the constitution as the only legal bond of Union.

All just government is designed along for the protection of rights, and is the result of experience and compromise. There are abstract rights to be protected, but no reliable abstract principles applicable to the formation of governments. These are to be deduced practically from an experience of the character of a people, the climate in which they live, the products of labor, and the direction consequently given to their agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial enterprises.

It was under a due sense and appreciation of these important facts that our fathers framed the federal constitution. Our people were spread over several degrees of latitude and longitude; and their character and sentiments were modified by origin, climate, natural resources and pursuits; and these again introduced, and cause to be maintained, a variety of institutions, each peculiar to its own locality, and adapted, respectively, to the internal prosperity thereof. In the formation of the constitution it was therefore obvious that no one state, or section, could justly expect to have all its important provisions conform, exclusively, to its own peculiar ideas. Hence, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to all," the principle of compromise was rendered necessary. It was that principle alone which enabled the convention to unite in the adoption of an instrument which, while it secures us from the dangers of foreign interference and internal discord, guarantees to us the integrity and sovereignty of our State governments, and the sacred rights of liberty and property.

Without the compromises of the constitution, we all know that instruments could never have been adopted. They are just to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west—to each of the States, considered as a single community, and to all considered as a federal community. They were adopted by those who had every incentive to be honest, firm and patriotic; who were entrusted with the performance of that duty by communities which had experienced the advantages of liberty, and the members of which had shed their blood in its defense. The angry strifes of parties and the treacheries of factions, had not then arisen; and there were no other motives to impel to a union than those of duty, and a just sense of its advantages.

These compromises, then, constitute the corner stone of the federal compact, which cannot be disturbed without destroying the whole superstructure. The domestic institutions of all the States are recognized and protected by them. The absolute and inalienable right of the people of the territories, under the federal constitution, to organize their social communities with such institutions as they may deem best for the promotion of their own welfare, is recognized by them. They are interwoven with every ligament of our general and State organizations, and those who propose to destroy them are dead to every sentiment of patriotism, and recalcitrant to every suggestion of duty and honor. Traitors alike to the constitution, the Union and the cause of human liberty and progress, they deserve the execration of the present, and will merit the malediction of the future generations.

In the great battle of the revolution, the men of the north and of the south fought side by side; and they were encouraged, assisted and emulated by thousands from foreign lands, who valued the blessings the more highly, because they had experienced the evils of despotism. All were then regarded as fairly entitled to a full share of the fruits of the victory. In the formation of the constitution the rights of all, regardless of birth or location, were recognized.

In a free government the existence of parties is to be expected. They are, indeed, necessary to its preservation; and so long as parties confine themselves within the limits of the constitution, no danger is to be apprehended from them. But when they are organized upon principles incompatible with, or repugnant to, it, they are traitors, seditious and revolutionary. Unhappily for the peace and progress of the country, factions have been organized during the last few years designed for, or tending to the overthrow of the constitution, and the destruction of the Union. More recently, all these forming elements have coalesced into two factions, one of which professes to be animated by a deep reverence for American institutions, and a hatred for religious domination; and the other, by a fervent devotion to abstract liberty. Like all other factions their governing principles are directly antagonistic to all the ends they propose to accomplish. The first of these factions, under pretense of respect for the dignity of American citizenship, and regard for the rights of con-

science, proposes to disfranchise and reduce to political and social inferiority, all of those who happen to have been born in a foreign land, and to persecute, proscribe and reduce to political degradation all who do not concur in its notions of what liberty of conscience is. The other, whilst professedly striving for the elevation of the black race, would if successful, reduce millions of the white race to servile dependence upon wealth and power—a condition far more humiliating than that of domestic servitude.

The sincerity of the leaders of these factions may well be questioned, since, although their principles are, in several respects, in conflict, they generally coalesce when they have hopes of thereby elevating themselves to office and power.

Against these, and all the other factions, under various names, which have sought to subvert the principles of our government, the national party of the Union has always warred. It did so when, under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, it obliterated from our statute book the alien and sedition laws. It did so when traitors organized to cripple the country, during the war of 1812. And it does so now, when it is evident that there is in process of formation, a coalition of the dangerous and treasonable elements of society for the destruction of social order and free institutions.

It was under the auspices of this great party that my name was placed before the people as a candidate for the exalted position to which I have been elected; and my official conduct will conform to its fundamental principles. From the acquaintance I have had with the people of the state for years past, I know that they are faithful to all the compromises of the constitution, and opposed only to those who labor to destroy them. They loved the Union. They are loyal to their own institutions; and while they suffer no interference with them by others, they will abstain from interference with the institutions of our sister states. They now understand the motives of those within our borders, who, under the specious name of emancipation, seek to strike a fatal blow at the constitution and the Union. They comprehend that we have amongst us a few of the corrupt instruments of slavery agitators of other states, who are only using us as the disturbers of our peace. They will not suffer themselves to be involved by such instrumentalities, in the discussion of questions which can only retard our physical and moral progress, by deterring good men of other states and from making their homes amongst us.

Missouri has always occupied the same position with reference to the rights and equality of the states, and the limitations of federal power. In the sectional struggle connected with her admission into the Union, she announced in her solemn public act, doctrines which have finally received almost universal assent. During similar agitations since that time, the executive and the General Assembly of this State have declared the sentiments of the people with reference to different attempts at federal usurpation and aggressive sectional agitation, ever expressing loyalty to the constitution and the Union, but a firm determination to maintain her rights according to the true spirit of the fundamental law.

The latest form of assault; on the rights and equality of the states has been in reference to the organization of territorial governments. The joint resolutions of the General Assembly in 1839, 1845 and 1849, and at various other periods, have asserted the doctrine that "the right to prohibit slavery in any territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can be only exercised by them in forming their constitution for a state government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent state;" a proposition of which the President of the United States says—"It is a mystery how it could ever have been doubted."

These views have since been discussed in every stage they have been sanctioned by Congress in the recent territorial enactments by the executive in his approval and enforcement thereof, as well as in his messages; by the American people at the ballot box last November, and finally by the Supreme Court of the United States. Thus, the views of Missouri, early advanced and persistently maintained, are now recognized and established constitutional maxims. Our devotion to the Union and our fraternal regard for the several members of the confederacy, have been manifested by a faithful adherence to the constitution and the unyielding maintenance of the reserved rights of the States.

It is to be regretted that the full settlement of the slavery question by every department of the federal government, and also by the people in the ballot box, has not quieted all agitations; that any portion of the people, prompted by passion or prejudice, should have threatened resistance to the laws proclaimed disorganizing and revolutionary sentiments, or assailed with vituperation the august tribunal to whose judicial decision the question was finally submitted. And it is cause of special regret that any number of citizens of this State, however small, should have become the instruments of scheming agitators elsewhere, who are evidently instigated by a determined hostility to our welfare. With a returning sense of duty it is to be hoped that those who are now misled by mischievous and revolutionary ideas, will obey the requirements of patriotism, and that these few in our midst will cease to war upon the peace and prosperity of Missouri.

The same sectional spirit which in 1814 called into being a party opposed to the then existing war with Great Britain, gave utterance to its narrow and intolerant views in fierce denunciations of all the slave-holding states, and in attempted proscription of all immigrants seeking here an asylum from monarchical oppression. That party has ever since had its representatives in different states; sometimes warning upon the growth and prosperity of western states; sometimes forming factions to war upon the slaveholding states, and at others promoting slavery or open organization for the proscription of white immigrants, from that portion of political and social equality to which they are by natural law entitled; never resting content with the discharge, in good faith, of their duties to the whole community, as citizens of a common Union. Originally opposed to the democratic character of our government, and adverse to popular power, they have always been vindictive in spirit and turbulent in action. And now they seem not to realize that there can be no true liberty save under the guidance of established laws.

At present, vague notions of negro equality are mingled with hatred to the white im-

migrant. With a pretended love for the black, is associated an effort to degrade the white laborer. While some are attempting to secure the emancipation of, and others to confer the right of suffrage upon, the negro, another faction would withhold the right from the white immigrant, the tendency of which would be to reduce the latter to social equality with the former, and give to the negro political superiority. And all these co-operate in their opposition to democratic principles—coalesce as a common enemy of the Democratic party.

It becomes the duty of every good citizen to repel the white slander put into circulation by the enemies of our social system, that white labor is degraded in this state by the presence of African slavery. In no portion of the Union is the white laborer more respected, and in no section of our common country are greater inducements presented to the working man, in every department of honest industry, than in Missouri. No where in the west is the honest and industrious immigrant more heartily welcomed than here. Whether from the workshops or manufactories of New England, the collieries or foundries of Pennsylvania, the extended fields of Virginia, the small farms of the south, or the dense and over-crowded populations of the eastern continent—whether laborers, farmers, planters, mechanics, merchants, scholars or professional men, in coming amongst us, respecting our rights and to obey and assist in the maintenance of our laws, they have met and will continue to meet with a hearty reception; and they have found, and will continue to find themselves respected as much as in any other state in the Union. Statements of an opposite character evince the enmity of those who make them to the peace and prosperity of our state; and the tendency of their efforts is to repel the most worthy and conservative portion of those who are seeking homes in the west.

It is the interest of Missouri to invite immigration. We need an increase of productive genius and of productive labor. We have an extended area of territory yet to be brought into subjection. The development of our mineral resources is yet hardly commenced. Our manufacturing interests are yet in their infancy. We want an increase of capital in all these departments. We want the labor, the mechanical skill to direct it, and the commercial enterprise to facilitate the necessary exchange of commodities. It matters not to us whence it comes, if it brings with it moral worth and political integrity.

Ours is the central state of the confederacy and of the continent, and is destined, in the future, to be the commercial emporium of the Atlantic and the Pacific—the point of arrival, departure and exchange of the products of Europe and Asia. We have the largest stream in the world—a river which steamers can now ascend over twenty-five hundred miles, with a vast network of tributaries winding through the heart of the state; whilst another great stream, happily designated by the Indians the "Father of Waters," concentrates and pours the waters of numerous branches along our eastern border. These two rivers drain an extent of fertile surface greater than the continent of Europe; and its products to most pass by our doors, or find a market amongst us. We have a number of square miles of territory greater than all New England, rich in the great natural elements of wealth. As a body of cultivable soil, ours is not equaled by any like quantity in the world.

Our mineral resources surpass in abundance and variety those of any other state in the Union, and of any other country on earth. The iron mountain alone covers a surface of about five hundred acres, and its ores extend to an unknown depth. The Pilot Knob and its vicinity contain an equal quantity of rich mineral; and iron ores of the finest qualities are to be found along the lines of the southwest branch of the Pacific, and of the Iron Mountain railroad, and are scattered in vast profusion over all the southeast section of the state. According to Prof. Swallow, "There is ore enough of the very best quality, within a few miles of Pilot Knob an iron mountain, above the surface of the valleys, to furnish one million tons per annum of manufactured iron, for the next two hundred years." Rich mines of copper and lead are interspersed through the same region; and of the latter, inexhaustible quantities have recently been discovered in the southwest. Besides these, we have a great variety of other minerals, amongst which are zinc, cobalt, nickel, manganese and others, including traces of silver and gold.

Of coal, our supply can never be exhausted. It is abundant in the vicinity of St. Louis, all over the northern half of the state—along the lines of the North Missouri and the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroads, in the vicinity of the Osage, and in other portions of the state. According to the statement of our state geologist it would require three hundred years, at the rate of one hundred thousand tons per day, to transport the supply imbedded in four counties on the line of the latter road. He also states that "the coal beds of Missouri can furnish one hundred million tons per annum, for the next thirteen hundred years." Fine marble also abounds in the southeast, near the Osage, and in other localities. We have, besides, an inexhaustible supply of Kaolin, or porcelain clay, better in quality than that of China.

Our population is now over one million. It has increased with great rapidity during the last ten years, and to an unprecedented extent in the last three years. If we are wise, directing our energies to the development of all our resources, physical, moral and intellectual, indignantly frowning upon every attempt to inculcate the dangerous and alarming doctrines which lay at the foundation of the emancipation chimera, and do not suffer ourselves to be involved in fruitless and mischievous controversies with the enemies of our prosperity, lurking in our midst, our population will continue to increase with still greater rapidity, and the accretions will consist, mainly, of individuals of sound moral and political principles, who will be true to the constitution and our laws.

To aid in the development of our natural resources we have entered vigorously upon a system of internal improvements, and an enlarged and, I believe, safe system of banking. Both had their origin in the plain, practical, good sense of the people, and were organized on safe and sound principles. Experience has already, and may yet, suggest judicious amendments. The present financial difficulties of the country will doubtless check our progress

for a time, as it does that of our sister states but this, I feel assured, will be but temporary. It has its origin in that base of our commercial system, overtrading, and must soon pass off, because we have in our midst abundant capital, and the crops have never been better. Whilst it lasts, however, we cannot be too cautious or prompt in our measures for the protection of the credit of the state, by the passage of such laws as will satisfy the world of our ability and intention faithfully to meet the accruing interests upon our bonds, loans to the different railroad companies, in the event that any of them should fail to do so.

I have no fears that the General Assembly will fail to act promptly and efficiently in a matter of so much importance in its effect upon the honor and credit of the state. Missouri can be just to her creditors, in any contingency which may occur, and less the burden of taxation than she would divested of her railroads and the benefits, already derived from the present and prospective advantages of them, and relieved from the debt incurred in their construction. The wealth of the state, to date, exceeds by more than one hundred millions of dollars what it would have been if our railroads had not been projected and their construction in progress. It is known that lands are valuable according to their proximity to a market, or to cheap facilities for getting their products to market. An illustration is not needed to impress this fact upon the mind. We have nearly three hundred miles of railroad in operation, and the prospect of that distance being doubled in a very short time, the grading being nearly done, and a large portion of the iron on hand and ready to lay down. These facilities and prospects have caused a rapid increase of population, bringing therewith a large amount of personal wealth, and an equally rapid enhancement in the value of property. Enterprise has been stimulated, industry encouraged, a spirit of emulation, excited, advances in intelligence and refinement promoted, the demand for the public lands in our state increased, thus hastening the day when they will be subject to taxation, and made to yield a revenue to our state-treasury. These facts need only to be suggested, to be seen and acknowledged. Our railroad enterprises have indeed inaugurated a new era in Missouri—have added to our business energies a momentum which will augment until our state has reached that high destiny to which her ample resources, central position and salubrious climate entitle her. It is known to many of our citizens, that lands which were recently valued at \$10 to \$12 per acre, and which have been in market many years, are now selling at \$10 to \$50, and in some instances at much higher rates. The assessed valuation has increased in nearly the same ratio, and the present revolution in monetary affairs will contribute much to sustain prices of lands here; for while it is crippling the business energies of the other states, it will increase the tide of immigration to Missouri, where homes can be obtained so cheaply, and where nature so generously responds to, and rewards the toils of the farmer.

We have seen the advantages that are resulting, and to result, from the geological survey of our state; that it has directed public attention to our immense natural resources, and it is attracting hither both capital and labor; indeed, that it is making ourselves acquainted with the resources of our state, of which we before had no adequate conception.

I need not say to you, that our various benevolent institutions share largely in my sympathies, and will command my earnest attention. Their capacity should be adequate to the necessities of our people. Nor am I unmindful of our educational interests, and the high purposes our schools are intended to subserve. I shall ever be ready to co-operate with you in all reasonable efforts to secure to our common school system, and to our higher educational institutions, a character second to that of no other state in the Union. The virtue, intelligence and prosperity of a people depends upon the character of our schools, and the extension of their benefits to all classes.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives. This is not the appropriate occasion in which to refer specially to the many objects of legislation which may require your attention; but should it become necessary, during the progress of the session, to call your special attention to any subject of public interest, I will not fail to do so; and with a confident reliance upon the protection of divine Providence, I shall most cheerfully and earnestly co-operate with you in all efforts to promote the manifold interests of our beloved State.

**THE HOG CROP.**—We hear of a sale of 200 hogs at \$4, within a day or two, and Saturday 250 were offered at the same price, but a purchaser could not be obtained. This is a terrible tumble in price, and must disappoint the expectations of a great many persons. But there is no help for it. There is little money here, or any where, to invest in this way, and farmers may make up their minds to take even less than the sum named, or to keep their hogs over another year. Luckily, the hog crop is so great that it will not cost so much as usual to keep their stock through the winter, and they may choose to keep them another year. If the farmers are, as a general thing, free from the pecuniary troubles which so oppress our towns and cities, they will yet find that they, too, are great sufferers, in the depreciation of every article which is produced upon their farms, and they should come forward to right things as speedily as possible. —[Republican.]

**Immigration.**  
The immigration to North East Missouri, this season, is immense, far exceeding the unprecedented immigration of last year, and only to be appreciated by one who travels through the country, and finds the roads everywhere lined with movers. —[Bulletin.]

**A PRINTER'S LUCK.**—James T. Ballance, formerly of the Chickasaw (Miss.) Advertiser, has recently inherited a fortune of \$50,000. The little Ballance will, of course, be agreeable, but we are at a loss to determine what use a printer has for so large amount of money.

## PORT OF GLASGOW, 1857.

## CAME UP.

F. X. Aubry, Glime,	Oct. 22
Hesperian,	" 23
Catant, O'Neil,	" 23
Col. Croman,	" 23
St. Mary,	" 23
E. M. Ryland,	" 23
Carver, Post,	" 23
Low Water,	" 23
New Lucy,	" 27
Southwestern, De Wey,	" 28

## WENT DOWN.

Emigrant,	Oct. 22
New Lucy,	" 23
Emma, York,	" 23
Polaris, Throckmorton,	" 24
O'Brien, Throckmorton,	" 25
Polaris, Throckmorton,	" 25
D. A. January,	" 25
Omaha, Wineland,	" 25
Th. L. Tuff, Dozier,	" 25
Edinburg,	" 27
Sprad Eagle,	" 27
F. X. Aubry, Glime,	" 28
Ogleby, Ogleby,	" 28

## GLASGOW PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT—Per bushel,	90 to \$1.00
Barley,	25 to 30c
Flour—Barrel,	\$6 to \$8
CORN—Per 100 lbs,	50c
CRACKED CORN—Per bushel,	40c
APPLES—Dried,	10c
Green,	7c
HIDES—Dry,	25c
Green,	4c
SUGAR—N. Orleans,	13 to 14c
L. and Crushed,	18c
COFFEE—Rio,	14c
Havana,	14c
Java,	14c
SALT—Sack,	\$2.25
WHISKY—V. S. 75c	
IRON—Common,	5c
SILVER,	5c
NAILS—S. & W. 5c	
CANDLES—Box—Star,	18 to 20c
Tallow,	18 to 20c
GLASS—Sheet,	none
FLAX,	1.00
BACON—Sides,	10c
Hams,	10c
Shoulders,	9c
LARD—Common,	10c
SKINS—Cotton,	40 to 60c
Mink,	90c
MOLASSES—Plantation,	10c
Belcher's S. H.,	\$18.00
MACKEREL—Barrel,	\$9.00
Half barrel,	\$4.50
Qr.,	\$3 to 3.50
Kits,	\$3 to 3.50
CASTINGS—Per dozen,	\$9.00
COTTON YARN,	28c
INDIGO,	\$1.50

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT well known Farm on the State Roads leading from St. Louis to St. Joseph and Hannibal to the latter place, about four miles East of Keyesville, Clarion County, Mo., formerly owned and occupied by the late James Heryford.

The subscriber being desirous of leaving Missouri for a milder climate, will sell low for cash, or will give time on one half of the purchase money. This Farm is well known that it is only necessary to say to strangers coming to the country that it is one of the best Stock Farms, and for richness of soil, is unsurpassed by any in the country; no better can probably be found in the country, and as to its locality for doing any business, no better can probably be found in the State.

The farm consists of 258 Acres; 130 under cultivation, newly fenced. There are three good wells, besides plenty of stock water. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the undersigned on the premises, or address him by letter, at Keyesville, Mo.

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

March 6, 1856-17.

## SMITH, BOON &amp; CO.,

## GLASGOW, MO.

ARE now receiving their extensive Stock in every description of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

LADIES DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS.

PARIS MADE BONNETS,

Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

Hosiery & Gloves,

and all other kinds of goods for Ladies' wear.

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS.

In a word,

A FULL & COMPLETE STOCK

OF

STRICTLY PRIME GOODS,

Of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES,

AT

Very Low Prices.

Tending these inducements, we respectfully invite the attention of our friends, and the residents of this and adjoining counties, to our store in Glasgow, which will at all times be amply supplied with goods.

We shall endeavor to render the house popular, upon the solid basis of correct and honorable dealing, and an earnest effort to make all business connections matters of mutual advantage.

Respectfully,

SMITH, BOON & CO.

Glasgow Sept. 24, 1857.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.—5 set complete.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—THOMSON, LEWIS & CO.

"Kanawha Salt" Agency.

I HAVE on consignment, 150 bbls Kanawha Salt, in fine order, which I offer for sale at 50 cents per bushel, CASH.

THEODORE BARTHOLOW.

Glasgow, Oct. 22, 1857.

## The Splendid Premium Ky. Jack,

## RAIL ROAD,

NOW in fine health and condition, will make a safe and speedy trip at a charge of five cents from Glasgow, on the old road leading to Roanoke, and will serve Jettett at the low price of \$30 the insurance. A deduction of \$5 in the season will be made for a class of five Jettets sent at the same time by any person or persons, the money to be due when the fact is ascertained or the Jettet parted with. Good pasturage grass for Jettets from a distance. Great care will be taken with stock but no liability for accidents.

## Description and Pedigree.

Rail Road is four years old, is of a dark color, over 15 hands high, and of beautiful form and action, is not surpassed by any Jack in America. He has proven himself a breeder, he has imported all his colts being large, and all that have come as yet, being black. Rail Road has taken premiums both in Kentucky and this State, and has been universally pronounced one of the best Jacks in the State. He was imported from Ky. in June last.

A premium of \$10 to Rail Road's best Jack colt at weaning time if the owner chooses to take it. Season now commenced for the year 1857.

**Certificate of Mr. Knox.**  
I do hereby certify that the Jack called "Rail Road," sold by me to A. Aldridge of Missouri, was raised by me, that he is three years old, and was bred by me, at Glasgow, Mo. He is imported from Kentucky. His dam, Fortune, was by Tippecanoe, he by Black Hawk, he by imported Warrior. Rail Road is full brother to Telegraph who was 10 hands high, and a famous breeder. Rail Road's size Marengo Mammoth was sold at the age of 13 years for \$3,300 and is universally considered the best breeder in America, imported from England, and is the best Jack ever imported into the United States. Rail Road's dam was sold by me last year for the sum of \$1,100, and has a foal now by her side for which the sum of \$1,000 has been received. I further certify that I consider Rail Road, taking size, form, symmetry of figure, and grace of motion, to be one of the finest Jacks of the age. His sire, and grand sire and all of his ancestry were of a dark color and of great size. I believe Rail Road's Pedigree to be equal to any Jack in America.

Given under my hand this 24th of May 1856—

Boyle county, Ky. DAVID D. ALDRIDGE.

March 5, 1857.

## STOCKTON'S PATENT

## SUPERIOR STRAW CUTTER.

THE best and cheapest article of the kind ever offered for sale in this market. It will cut one cord of wood in a whole line time and never get out of order, secure and get one of Stockton's Patent, and then it cuts so easy and so fast, you will be perfectly delighted. A boy 10 or 12 years of age can cut a cord of wood in a day, and with greater ease than a strong man can with the best machine now in use. It is adapted to cut any length desired, and is so constructed that it sharpens itself, thereby obviating the necessity of frequent grinding, or the painful operation of cutting with a dull knife. Price only \$10.

Manufactured by O. P. McDONALD, and for sale by McALLEN, D. & K. E. Fayette, Mo.; MAJOR & TALLY, Glasgow, Mo.

May 14th, 1857.

## BIBLES!! BIBLES!!

REPOSITORY OF THE GLASGOW BIBLE SOCIETY AT SPOTSWOOD & KIRKBRIDE'S Store. Family, and Pocket Bibles and Testaments, of every description.

Those published and sold by the American Bible Society, and sold at COST PRICES.

April 30, 1857.

## HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

## JOHN J. LOCKE,

No. 105 North Fourth Street,

(NEW BUILDING),

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HAS NOW IN STORE a complete and extensive stock of Goods in the

HOUSE FURNISHING LINE,

and is constantly receiving the Newest Patterns and Latest Designs of the many different classes of goods in the above mentioned line. Looking directly with manufacturers in this country, and making my own importations, I feel confident that I can offer great inducements to Cash Buyers only, either Wholesale or Retail.

Table Cloth, Silver Plated